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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE JAPANESE OBJECT.

Are They Discriminated Against by This Government.

STATE PAPERS SENT TO JAPAN.

Politics Not the Cause of Trouble. The Labor Problem Discussed—Claim Treaty Has Been Violated—Will Probably Ask for Its Enforcement

From all appearances the Japanese of Honolulu are declaring themselves. For days, ever since the arrival of the China, with two passengers from Yokohama and neither freight or mail, the merchants—large, small and intermediate—have been in a state of ferment because they believed themselves discriminated against. If the steamer had arrived without the two passengers there would have been no complaints and no unusual anxiety or cause for dissatisfaction among the members of the colony. Directly the



K. FURUYA, SECRETARY COMMERCIAL UNION.

steamer left a report was circulated that the Hawaiian Government had notified Minister Irwin, at Tokio, not to take passengers, freight or mail on the China for this port. And here was the rub. The rumor spread and the excitement grew more intense until it was ascertained that no such instructions were sent Mr. Irwin. But the ball had been sent rolling, and it was a difficult matter to eradicate the opinion from the minds of some of the prominent Japanese that they were being unfairly dealt with.

It is well known that about forty of the merchants have an organization, the Japanese Commercial Union, and it is conjectured, by those of the white people here who were at all interested in the matter, that whatever important steps are taken by the Japanese here must be through that organization.

This idea is repudiated by Mr. Furuya, the secretary of the Union. In speaking of the matter last night he denounced the recent meetings as unworthy of consideration. "Our people," he said, "have been exercised over the matter because we believed it to be additional evidence of what we had already satisfied ourselves upon as to the attitude of the Government toward the Japanese."

Do you think, Mr. Furuya, that the officials of the Government are not friendly to your people?

"Think it? We know it. The Government has violated, and continues to violate, the labor treaty which the Hawaiian Government entered into with Japan. If a party to an agreement knowingly breaks it there is evidence of dissatisfaction and this leads to difficulty."

In answer to the question as to how the treaty had been violated Mr. Furuya said:

"You must be aware that in regards to labor, Japan, by this treaty, was to have the preference. You are also aware that a majority of the laborers brought here during the past eighteen months, or longer, have not been from Japan—the Chinese have predominated. This was objected to by our representative but apparently without success. At the last meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company the labor question was a special subject under discussion, and at that meeting there was a communication presented from the Government to the effect that it was their wish that only seventy-five percent of the labor in the islands should be Orientals, the balance must come from Portugal. That is what we consider discrimination. We are satisfied, too, from what we have heard that the Government and the white people generally are opposed to the Japanese, presumably for political reasons on one side and because of our progressiveness and desire to advance on the other. We do not meddle in politics because your affairs do not concern us; if you have difficulties there are enough white people here to settle them with out the assistance of the Oriental-Japanese politicians remain at home and they never meddle in the affairs of other nations."

"Granting all that you say is correct, Mr. Furuya, what action do you propose to take?"

"From what we have learned we deduce that, as I stated a little while ago, the Government intends putting a barrier against further Japanese immigration because the officials fear it will affect the cause of annexation. We have made this the basis of a complaint which we have prepared and transmitted to our government. If the Home Secretary is not satisfied with it, if he does not consider it of sufficient moment to communicate with the authorities here, then we intend to bring more direct and explicit charges as to the intention of the Hawaiian Government."

In your various organizations here is politics often a subject of discussion among the members?"

"Never, and I want to emphasize that, fully. Our clubs—and we have three of them—are for social intercourse and for mutual advancement of the members. The Japanese Commercial Union, which is the leading organization, has more of a business than a social character. Its officers are S. Ozaki, president, M. Ochiai, treasurer, B. Shimizu, advisor, and myself secretary. Besides these there are two directors, Messrs. Sekano and Kojima. The Union is in a prosperous condition, and there is no danger of these meetings that are being held creating any discord."

"At a recent meeting of the Union one of the wealthy members introduced a resolution to the effect that the management of the association should be in the hands of the men who contributed the most money, but it was promptly voted down. The Union has no official organ, while both the Yemoto and Henodji clubs have. We, of the Union, feel that our feelings and opinions should be brought to the notice of the white element in the community, because it is that class that does not understand us. The Japanese papers are not read by the white people and consequently our opinions when expressed in the columns of our Japanese papers are unknown to the white element. You may say that we are not after political rights, because your constitution does not provide for them to the Orientals. We simply ask that we be not discriminated against."

FOOTBALL.

Punahoa Will Have a Team—First Game on Thanksgiving Day.

Football enthusiasts of the city are rejoicing over the fact that the Punahoa players of their favorite game have sent informal notice to the president of the H. A. A. C. that he instruct his men to prepare themselves for a series of football games, as they had come to the conclusion to buck against them. The Punahoa boys have always been known to have full possession of all the physical power necessary to the proper playing of football. The same can be said of the H. A. A. C. boys. This brings things to a point where people may expect to see a most beautiful contest. There'll be fun and plenty of it when the gridiron is dotted with the wily players of each eleven, and when the tin horns are tooting to the hoarse accompaniment of male voices, together with the faint shrieks of the fair sex. The first game will probably be played on Thanksgiving Day, just as the curly-headed chrysanthemums come into full bloom. The teams will begin practice immediately, neither one seeing fit to allow the other to outdo them. The boys need no extra encouragement, as Honolulu is decidedly a pigskin city.

DEATHS IN THE ARCTIC.

The Whaler Triton Crushed in the Ice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The steamer Lakme arrived from the Arctic Ocean yesterday morning, bringing news of death and disaster among the whaling fleet. The catch for the season was almost an absolute failure, only twenty-three whales having been taken. The bark Triton was caught in the ice and, although she escaped being crushed, she sprung a leak and was rendered unseaworthy. There were fourteen deaths in the little fleet which was frozen in near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and when the Lakme left Herschel Island nine runaway sailors were missing.

The catch of the fleet was as follows:

Steamer Beluga, 5; Newport, 2; Fearless, 3; William Baylies, 1; Mary D. Hume, 1; Navarch, 2; Alexander, 1; Belvedere, 1; Narwhal, 2; bark Triton, 1; Horatio, 1; Wanderer, 1; schooner Rassario, 2.

An Opium Find.

Captain Allen Wright and others of the police patrol arrested Walley Davis, W. Sumner Ellis, W. E. Lee, Bailey, Bob Purdy, Kauai and Ma Lili yesterday morning for having opium in possession. The party were in a whaleboat which the police took it into their heads to search. Twenty-eight tins of opium was the result. The men had headed for Sumner Island, where it is supposed they intended to deposit the dope. The story as told by Davis, that the opium came from the Olympia, was discredited. Davis and Ellis are out on \$250 bail each. In a conversation with a friend Sumner disclosed all knowledge of the matter, and expressed surprise at his arrest.

Land Commission Meets.

The Land Commission appointed under the new Land Act met yesterday afternoon to discuss plans for carrying the provisions of the law into effect. The principal work of the meeting was the consideration of the legal forms required. Several applications for appointments in the various districts were taken under advisement, but no definite action was reached. The commission will now push the preliminary work with all possible dispatch. Surveys will soon be made and the Government lands placed at the disposal of the small farmer.

Perkins' Windmill.

H. O. Hall & Son have lately secured the sole agency for the celebrated Perkins windmill and Gould's pumps. These mills and pumps are being adopted by farmers all over the United States for their simplicity of action and great durability. The mills are made in various sizes and have steel towers. The wheels are in two styles wood and steel, the former is made in sizes from ten to eighteen feet in diameter.

The removal of the apron and the lowering of the casket into the grave was singularly impressive, as was that part of the service in alluding to the sprig of Acacia which each Mason dropped into the grave. The Master said:

The Ho'oulu'au'au handles the celebrated infant baby food and sequins—tumors—remedies for rheumatism.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

Funeral Services of Samuel Louisson Yesterday.

MASONS AND KNIGHTS IN SORROW.

The Largest Private Funeral in Years. Elegant Floral Display—Masonic Temple Crowded with Friends. Solemn Anthems by a Quartette.

[From Monday's Daily.]

One of the largest funerals of a private individual seen here in many years was that of Samuel Louisson yesterday afternoon. The banquet hall in the Masonic Temple was announced to be open at half-past 2, but long before that hour the neighborhood of Alakea and Hotel streets was well crowded with friends of the deceased, and when the services were opened by John H. Soper, Master of the Lodge, there was not room enough for the people who wanted to pay their respects. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, sixteen of them being set pieces, one of which was a large white square and compass with the letter G in the center woven in immortelles. This was the gift of the lodge, and was made by Mrs. John Angus; other pieces were designed by W. Seaborn Luce, and were sent by friends. There were also bouquets and cut flowers strewn around the casket. Just before the doors were opened to the friends the collection was photographed with the remains.

During the impressive service there were few people present whose eyes were not dimmed with tears. In all the vast crowd there was not one whose thoughts were not, for a time at least, upon the venerable father and mother who were absent in California—not one but who in their hearts tendered their sympathies to them.

At half-past two, John H. Soper, Master of the Lodge, advanced to the casket and began the responsive service after which there was an anthem in which C. P. Lauke, H. F. Wibelman, Miss Kate McGrew and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, assisted by Wray Taylor at the organ, took part. Following the anthem the Master recited the name and age of the deceased upon the sacred scroll and the grand honors were given and the following prayer offered:

"Most glorious God! Author of all good, and Giver of all mercy! Pour down Thy blessing upon us, we beseech Thee, and strengthen our engagements with the ties of sincere affection! Endow us with fortitude and resignation in this our dark hour of sorrow, and grant that this affliction dispensation from Thy hand may be sanctified in its results upon the hearts of those who now meet here to mourn! May the present instance of mortality remind us of our approaching fate and draw our attention toward Thee, the only refuge in time of need; so that when the awful moment shall arrive at which we, too, must quit this transitory scene, the enlivening prospect of Thy mercy may dispel the gloom of death; and, after our departure hence in peace and in Thy favor, we may be received into Thy everlasting kingdom, to enjoy a just reward of a virtuous and well-spent life! Amen!"

The choir then rendered another anthem and the friends were permitted to view the body, the flowers were removed to carriages and the casket, borne by F. A. Schaefer, H. J. Noite, Col. W. F. Allen, John S. Walker, Dr. M. E. Grossman, J. Walter Jones (Masons), A. E. Murphy and E. Towse (Knights of Pythias) was taken to the hearse and the procession formed. The Knights of Pythias acting as escort preceded the Masonic Lodge and headed the line.

The procession marched to Nuuanu Cemetery, and on arrival at the grave the members of the lodge formed a circle, the chaplain and officers of the lodge standing at the head of the grave and the mourners at the foot. The service was then resumed by the Master, who said, in substance:

"Once more, my brethren, we have assembled to perform the last solemn duties to the dead. The mournful noise which beset the departure of a spirit from its earthly tabernacle has again alarmed our outer door, and another has been taken to swell the numbers in that unknown land whither our fathers have gone before us. The Almighty has gone forth, 'Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return,' and that we are all subjects to that dread decree, the solemn cause of our present meeting, the daily observation of our lives, and the mournful mounds which indicate this population of the dead, furnish evidence not to be forgotten. With becoming grace let us supplicate the Divine Grace to insure the favor of that Eternal Being whose goodness and power know no bounds, that on the arrival of the momentous hour when the fading taper of human life shall finally glimmer in the socket of existence, our faith may remove the dark shroud, draw aside the sable curtain of the tomb, and bid hope sustain and cheer the departing spirit. We consign him to the grave—to the long sleep of death; and so profound will be that sleep that even the giant tread of the earthquake shall not disturb it. There will be slumber until the archangel's trumpet shall usher in that eventful morn, when, by our Supreme Grand Master's word, he will be raised to that blissful Lodge which no time shall close, and which, to those worthy of admittance, will remain open during the boundless ages of eternity."

The removal of the apron and the lowering of the casket into the grave was singularly impressive, as was that part of the service in alluding to the sprig of Acacia which each Mason dropped into the grave. The Master said:

The Ho'oulu'au'au handles the celebrated infant baby food and sequins—tumors—remedies for rheumatism.

This evergreen, which adorns the

us that, though like our brother, whose remains now lie before us, we too shall soon be clothed in the habiliments of death, and be deposited in the silent tomb," etc.

At the close of these remarks Rev. A. Mackintosh, chaplain of the Lodge, offered a prayer. The closing services were delivered by Andrew Brown, Past Master of the Lodge and a warm personal friend of the deceased; it was one of the beautiful portions of the masonic burial service. "Soft and

earthly beat! Bright and glorious be thy rising from it! Fragrant be the cassia sprig that here shall flourish! May the earliest buds of spring uphold their beauties o'er this their resting-place, and here may the

sweetness of the summer's last rose linger longest! So, in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, thy mortal frame, now laid in the dust by the chilling blast of Death, shall spring again to newness of life, and expand in immortal beauty in realms beyond the skies. Until then, dear brother, until then, farewell!"

Both Colonel Soper and Mr. Brown were visibly affected during the services, for, besides burying a brother Mason, they were performing the last sad rites to a warm friend

KUISILOFF SAFE IN PORT.

Captain Lands His Family in Manila.

A wonderful little schooner named the Kuisiloff put in an appearance at Manila on the 16th of June, says the China Mail, having come from Honolulu to Marianas and thence to Manila. From the story of her captain (Frederick Vehling, a German by birth but a naturalized American), it would appear that the voyage was a most eventful one. The dimensions of the little craft are 45 feet in length, 9 feet beam and 4 feet depth of hold; displacement, 15 tons. The crew of the schooner is composed of the captain, his wife and five children (two daughters and three sons), the eldest of whom is scarcely 11 years of age and the youngest 4 years. All hands assisted in the management of the vessel, and, as their father asserts, every one of them is a good sailor!

Honolulu people will recall the time when this little craft left this port, early in the year, on her long voyage, and it will certainly gratify them to know that she safely reached the end.

"Passed Over the Range."

William Dean, an old kamaaina, passed away at the house of Fred Philp, Sea View, Saturday night. The funeral took place from the undertaking establishment of C. E. Williams & Son shortly after noon. Dean was a wagon builder by trade and while in the city he superintended the work on several buildings. He was possessed of considerable means and, it is said, died intestate.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), April 18, 1894—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.—Jno. G. Brooks, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main street.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. McGill. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H. I.

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Resolutions Adopted Regarding
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All Buildings in Which Electricity
Is Used Must Be Examined
by the Inspector--No Insurance
Taken Until Reported On.

Ever since the fire at the Opera House there has been a feeling of uncertainty about some of the buildings in Honolulu which had been wired for electric lighting; not that it had been decided that the fire there was the result of defective wiring, but such a rumor was floating around and people have been timid about electric lights ever since.

The scare was communicated to the agents of the various insurance companies here, as one of them immediately set to work to have an inspector of buildings appointed, some one whose duty it would be to pass upon the wiring of buildings, whether the work is done by the Electric Light Company or private individuals. After some time the Board of Underwriters appointed a committee and the following suggestions were made to the Board:

We recommend that a known electrician resident in Honolulu be appointed Electrical Inspector by and for the Board, and as an officer of the Board to serve for one year, and year by year, subject to the election of the Board. We recommend for such appointment, Williard I. Warriner.

That the rules to be followed by such Electric Inspector shall be those of the National Code of Rules for installation of wiring and apparatus, as recommended by the Underwriters International Electrical Association and adopted by the Pacific Insurance Union and the Honolulu Board of Underwriters. That, to facilitate the inspection and for record with the secretary of the Honolulu Board of Underwriters, the Electrical Inspector shall fill up a form, which form after consultation shall cover all matters pertaining to the building and the arrangement of the wires. All that is essential in the premises was embodied in the paper and with the assistance of Mr. Warriner it was made complete.

The committee recommend that when a policy falls due, insured in a company having a representative here the inspector shall be requested by the secretary of the Board of Underwriters to make an examination of the premises and report upon the condition to the secretary and report to the applying agent, as well all other members of the Board provided the report of the inspector warrants it, that the electrical system in the building examined and is acceptable or otherwise as the case may be.

The payment for all electrical inspection as proposed in this report, be made by the secretary to the inspector on the latter's filing his report in each instance of inspection and that such amounts be charged as an expense of the Board to be ultimately met by the periodical assessments levied on the members of the Board. It was intended originally that a portion of the expense should be met by the assured, but it was decided that it was best that the Board bear it all rather than cause dissatisfaction among the policy holders. The matter of payment of this expense was left for discussion before the full Board.

The committee's report was adopted by the Board and Mr. Warriner appointed.

DR. COOK DIDN'T KNOW.

He Writes to Mr. Bishop Concerning July 4th Affair.

MR. EDITOR:—The following extracts from a letter of Joseph Cook, L.L.D., the eminent lecturer, will explain themselves:

MELBOURNE, Sept. 25, 1895.
The Rev. Serene Bishop, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: I thank you cordially for your article in The Independent of August 15th, which reached me only a few days ago.

It never entered my thoughts until I read the statement last week in your article that references to Hawaiian politics were excluded from your celebration by agreement between the committee in charge and the chairman. The committee never told me this—no one else did so. I was in California when the agreement which you mention was made.

I owe much to the generosity and sagacity of His Honor the Chief Just-

tee, and should be sorry to have him blamed at all in this affair. He had discussed Hawaiian matters freely with me, but was in no way responsible for a syllable of my speech. Certain suggestions which he quoted daily before from various quarters as to what it might and might not be proper to say, I had treated rather humorously, by asking if some one would write out a safe speech for me to memorize and deliver, and he had joined with me in appreciation of the absurdity of trying to wear a straight-waistcoat on July 4th, when defending, as I intended to do, in their application to the Republic, the principles of the American Declaration of Independence, which was to be read from the platform. • • •

With high respect,
Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH COOK.

Dr. Cook also states that he was at the time wholly ignorant of the State home the American Minister, or of his official record in Honolulu. Knowing those now, he wonders that his interruption was not even more emphatic. Dr. Cook's ignorance of the attendant circumstances of the occasion, as above avowed, would seem to exculpate him from the censure bestowed upon him at the time.—S. E. B.

POLICE COURT.

The case of F. H. Mendenhall, the young gentleman who came from San Francisco on the last Australia expecting to "do the pretty" on the money of others, came up for trial in the police court yesterday morning. While Mendenhall stood listening to the charges preferred against him, he moved about uneasily with his eyes cast upon the ground. The defendant pleaded guilty and the case proceeded.

John Buckley, the only witness, testified as to the bogus check handed him by Mendenhall. On October 8th he gave him a check on Spreckels & Co., bankers, to the amount of \$20. To all appearances it was perfectly genuine. Buckley said he knew the young man had recently arrived from the Coast and supposed he had money. He was mistaken in this, however. On the morning of October 9th Mendenhall called and handed him \$10, saying he would pay the other \$10 in the afternoon; told him not to present the check for payment. The afternoon arrived and no Mendenhall appeared. On the morning of the 10th Buckley took the check to Spreckels & Co. and there found it was useless. Returning to Mendenhall's room Buckley found the young man at home. He said he wished to make things right and handed him his watch. A bill of sale was made out and the watch handed over after Buckley had given him \$6. Mendenhall said he wanted to go to Kauai.

Mendenhall asked Buckley if he did not try to make things straight with him, to which the defendant received reply in the affirmative.

On being asked if he had anything to say for himself Mendenhall replied to the question of the judge:

"Your Honor, I leave my case with the Court. I am a stranger in a strange land and am placed in very unfortunate circumstances. I have nothing more to say."

Judge Perry decided that the case was one of gross cheat in the first degree and not within the jurisdiction of the District Court. Mendenhall was committed to the Circuit Court.

The Aermotor.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company call attention in another column to the superiority of the aermotor over all other makes of windmills. A point claimed by the makers of the aermotor is that every contrivance, every invention that is applicable to windmills and which will improve any part of the machinery has been adopted by them. The theory regarding graphite bearings was exploded long ago, its practicability has never been demonstrated. If the graphite box could be used for such purposes, railway companies would have adopted it long ago. The aermotor has been in use in the islands for more than five years and is a success. There are more of them in operation than any other make; its superiority has been proven many times.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most irulent forms of Asiatic Cholera.

For sale by BENSON, SMITH & CO.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 25, 1895.

The Rev. Serene Bishop, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: I thank you cordially for your article in The Independent of August 15th, which reached me only a few days ago.

It never entered my thoughts until I read the statement last week in your article that references to Hawaiian politics were excluded from your celebration by agreement between the committee in charge and the chairman. The committee never told me this—no one else did so. I was in California when the agreement which you mention was made.

I owe much to the generosity and sagacity of His Honor the Chief Justice,

CHANGE IN CABINET.

Minister Hatch Consents to Go to Washington.

JUDGE COOPER MAY BE CALLED.

To Fill Position of Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister Castle to Return in December Possibilities in Event of Judge Cooper's Appointment.

"I have given the Executive to understand that I am ready to go to Washington when the time comes." This is Minister Hatch's reply to the report that he will be appointed Minister to Washington to succeed Minister Castle, whose resignation will probably be received some time next month.

Since the return of ex-Minister Thurston, Mr. Hatch has been looked upon as a prominent candidate for the position. Particularly was this true when W. R. Castle accepted the appointment to Washington, on condition that he should be relieved the latter part of the year.

Mr. Hatch will leave for the Coast on the Australia of November 20th or the Coptic of November 28th, arranging his departure if possible so as to meet Minister Castle in Washington. If this plan is carried out, he will be in Washington early in the coming session of Congress, when it is generally supposed that the matter of annexation will demand considerable attention.

As to Mr. Hatch's successor in the Cabinet the name of Judge H. E. Cooper has been brought into prominence. Ex-Minister Thurston has also been named, but he has been active in politics for some ten years past and having returned to his law practice is strongly inclined to continue in his capacity as a private citizen. The selection of Judge Cooper is, in the words of one who ought to know a "highly probable probability." Judge Cooper was born in Indiana but spent the greater part of his younger days in the city of Boston. He came to this country in June of 1890 from Southern California. He was a prominent and active worker in the stirring days of 1893; was a member of the committee of safety and was among the first to enter the Government building at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy. Later in the year he was appointed judge of the Circuit Court, which position he now holds. While the position now held by Judge Cooper is very much to his liking, it is generally believed that he will accept the call to the cabinet if such action appears to be the duty of the hour.

In event of his becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs the names of A. G. M. Robertson, Cecil Brown and J. Alfred Magooon have been suggested as among the probable candidates for his position on the bench.

The electric lights at Kawaiahao church were turned on for the first time Saturday night. The trial was an immense success and Kawaiahao can well boast of one of the best lighted interiors in the city.

Save Baby's Life.

Improper feeding kills more babies than all the contagious diseases. Improper food sets the digestion all awry. Puts the whole system in disorder.

A perfect infant food should contain VITALIZING and BRAIN producing material combined with pure nutriment thoroughly digestible.

Bartlet's Food

is a complete and entire diet for babies. They like it and thrive on it. Doctors recommend it.

HOBRON DRUG CO.

Agents.

GILMAN BROS., BOSTON

Parties desiring Mules will make money buying of me, as I raise all my stock in California and can sell cheaper than those who buy to sell. My Mules are from 4 to 6 years old, and weigh from 1000 to 1250 pounds. Call or address

R. T. McCULLOUGH,

Arlington Hotel

I owe much to the generosity and sagacity of His Honor the Chief Justice.

It is a great honor to His Honor the Chief Justice.

Respectfully yours,

W. I. WARRINER,

Inspector of Buildings.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895.

MINISTER KURINO, the Japanese representative at Washington, said in a recent interview concerning Japan and Hawaii, "I do not think that there is any more immigration now, but the new Government is living up to the treaty and Japan has nothing to complain of." Might it not be well for our Japanese residents to proclaim this fact in public meeting.

THOUGH it is stated that Japan is putting forth its best efforts to keep Russia at arms' lengths, her Corean residents are putting themselves in a position to bring Russia to the front on short notice. The reports of the murder of the Queen of Corea seem to leave no question of the prominent part taken in the affair by Japanese residents. If this is the turn which Japanese aggression is to take, it is only a matter of a few months before Japan will find herself in an unenviable position.

JAPAN'S indemnity fund that is soon to be received from China, with interest added, will amount to 309,750,000 yen in Japanese silver. Count Matsugata is said to propose disposing of the indemnity as follows: 55,000,000 yen for the redemption of war loans; 50,000,000 yen for army extension; 130,000,000 yen for the extension of the navy; 5,000,000 yen for the establishment of a steel foundry and a working fund for the same; 50,000,000 yen as a reserve fund to be placed in the national treasury, and 10,000,000 yen for the establishment of an agricultural bank.

THE suggestion that President Cleveland will boom the Cuban annexation question in order to throw Hawaii into the shade is by no means an improbable possibility. From the cuts which the Administration is receiving from various Democratic State conventions, it must appear to the most thick-skinned politician that something must be done to save the present officials from general condemnation. To turn back on the Hawaiian policy at this time would be a most bitter pill to swallow, consequently the Cuban affair comes in the nick of time. The forecasting of such a move, rather than discourage Hawaiian annexationists, should lead them to redouble their efforts.

THAT municipal governments as well as national governments are prone to let sanitary affairs run themselves, until all at once they are brought face to face with the results of indifference and sometimes positive neglect, was brought out at a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Denver, Colo. In a paper read by Dr. Hartzell it was stated that 216,000 tons of garbage and 4000 dead animals afflicted with tuberculosis, glanders, etc., had been thrown into the Mississippi river in one year by four cities. Other instances were noted of cities dumping hundreds of tons of garbage in districts from which large water supplies were drawn. This condition is by no means the result of studied action to pollute the water of other sections, but simply from the fact that the "average" politician is not a sanitarian. The people don't think of the matter till their attention is called to it by the launching of an epidemic in their midst. Hundreds of cities and towns in the United States suffer from an epidemic of typhoid fever every summer, and trust to nothing but approaching cold weather to wipe it out. The experience repeated the world over and will probably continue till the call for various explanations of common people have been educated to the fact that purity in caring about personal surroundings is quite as much an element of sound development as purity in politics.

The statement of Dr. Cook will probably continue till the call for various explanations of common people have been educated to the fact that purity in caring about personal surroundings is quite as much an element of sound development as purity in politics.

THE JAPANESE COMPLAINT.

A complaint by the Japanese citizens to their government that their people are being discriminated against by our foreign merchants and the Hawaiian Government will undoubtedly bring to light the exact status of affairs through the proper channels and put an end to suppositions and wild rumors; and it also ought to bring about an understanding that will result favorably to both the interested parties. We anticipate the outcome will be that the Japanese will find that any opposition they may have received from the white merchants has been merely the results of active competition which bring about conditions to which every nationality is subject and must expect to meet in entering a field in which the easy roads to wealth are already pretty well taken up. There are certain matters on which the people of every community must decide for themselves as to what is best for its future strength and prosperity. If by the final decision it appears to the people giving allegiance to another country that they are being maltreated, it is their misfortune but not necessarily the fault of the country or community in which they have residence.

In the matter of immigration, we see no reason why the Japanese should feel injured that people of other nationalities are brought into the country. Whether plantation managers employ Asiatic labor, European labor or American labor is a matter for them to decide, and we know of no law that compels them to look to any particular source of supply. If as some of the Japanese seem to feel, the Hawaiian treaty with Japan gives them a first lien on the labor market, it is time we found out the truth, and if necessary, that the treaty should be modified. The Japanese will have to produce more evidence than has thus far been brought forward to show that they have not been allowed all the rights and liberties for which their residence or that of any other nationality in the country calls. Furthermore it should be borne in mind by the people of every race and color that the first allegiance of this country is due the United States. So long as the present reciprocal relations with that country exist this fact must be taken into consideration in the discussion of all public matters. It is the United States that has made the country what it is today and it is on closer union with American principles and American institutions that our future prosperity depends.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Even to the most casual reader the last annual report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association presents clearly the valuable work done by the Board during the last year. It shows that while secular civilization is educating the many alien races on these islands, that Christian civilization is not far behindhand in its work, and is rapidly extending its influence among all classes of people. The address of Chief Justice Judd before the Association contains a valuable summary of the names of those who composed the missionary "reinforcements" and the date of their arrivals. How history will deal with the labor of these men, this is not the time to discuss. But serious and broad minded men of all sects will unreservedly approve of the eloquent words of the late President Garfield, who stated on the floor of Congress during the debate on the reciprocity treaty, that "the people of America had done a noble work when they undertook to plant on those distant islands the Christian institutions of the great Republic."

The statement of Dr. Cook will probably continue till the call for various explanations of common people have been educated to the fact that purity in caring about personal surroundings is quite as much an element of sound development as purity in politics.

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The exhaustive report of the Collector-General of Customs for the year ending December 31, 1894, presents interesting, and, indeed, startling figures regarding the trade of these islands. It may be said, generally, that no country exhibits such general prosperity, and nearly all countries, not excepting Great Britain, fall below it in apparent prosperity.

The total imports of goods amount to \$5,104,481.43, while the exports amount to \$9,140,794.56, leaving a "balance of trade" in our favor of \$4,036,313.13. What becomes of this vast, for us, balance of trade? It does not come to us in coin, for our imports of coin amounted to only \$608,000. Who gets it? All our machinery, provisions, dry goods, and other articles of consumption are paid for, and there is this balance left over. It amounts to 5 per cent. on \$80,000,000, or 10 per cent. on \$40,000,000. Some of it is paid out to the holders of private and public securities. Some of it is invested by those to whom it is credited, in foreign securities. What becomes of it?

It may be claimed that this was the national profit of the year 1894. But a mere balance of trade is not the exact profit. There would be profit here if we had no trade, if we only traded among ourselves. There were great "profits" in Japan when that country was barricaded against foreign commerce.

Taking the total inhabitants of the islands at 100,000, which is above the correct number, it appears that the imports amount to \$50 per head. If the people of the United States were to import at the same rate, the value of the imports would reach annually the sum of \$3,250,000,000, while as a matter of fact in 1894 they only reached \$654,944,622. If the people of the United States were to export at the same rate as the Hawaiian people export, which is \$91 per head, the total foreign exports of the United States would reach \$5,915,000,000. Such figures would be startling. The actual exports of the United States for the year 1894 were valued at \$869,204,937, or about \$13 per head of the population. The people of these islands have, therefore, an apparent balance of over \$4,000,000, appearing in the "balance of trade," which is a balance greater in proportion than that which any mercantile nation of the world has. This must be reduced, however, by various payments made to the foreign account, but of which we can find no official returns, important as they are.

The par value of the stock of our sugar companies is \$27,964,290. This with the value of the unincorporated cane planting companies, may amount to \$30,000,000. An average dividend of 6 per cent. on the entire amount, less the \$10,000,000 of stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, would require \$1,200,000. There still remains, if these dividends were sent abroad a credit to the islands of \$2,836,000. Out of this, freight, insurance and money remitted to other countries must be deducted. Much of the money remitted to China and Japan by the merchants and laborers is remitted by drafts on this balance, but we can find no record of it. Probably a sum approaching half a million is annually expended by our people in traveling.

The figures show a strong tendency to send money out of the country, which does not look well for our own prosperity. If the islands are to become simply a source of revenue to absentees, they are indeed on the downward grade, and it would finally involve commercial and moral decadence. A close study of the financial situation as revealed by the valuable report of the Collector-General will indicate the drift of things here.

Hawaii is getting rid of the cholera, Cuba is getting rid of the Spanish, we are breaking down the mosquito, and all is going well—S. F. Call.

Yes, the goose seems to be hanging pretty high all round, notwithstanding the calamity howlers

WHENCE THEIR INSPIRATION?

This is a phase of the recent meetings of Japanese residents, in which the labored attempt of the speakers to arouse among their hearers a distrust of the Government has been quite marked, that make these meetings worthy of study from numerous points of view. We remark their labored attempts because the principal grievance was the effort to hold the Government responsible for the failure of the China to bring a mail from Japan. None know better than the leaders among these Japanese clubs that the Hawaiian Minister at Japan had no sort of control over the mail or over the movements of the steamships of the great trans-Pacific lines. It was announced in advance from San Francisco that the Pacific Mail Company intended to take special precautions to avoid a quarantine of the China. It was not expected here, however, that the precautions would go to the extent of declining to bring the mail to Honolulu. Having made inquiry we can say positively that neither the Hawaiian Government nor any of its agents were in any way responsible for the omission to bring this mail. This statement is superfluous doubtless to all save the presumably indignant Japanese friends. But at the same time we give the Japanese residents too much credit to believe that this little matter of mails is the foundation, the alpha and omega of all their woes.

The significant feature of the whole business is that, having collected the audiences on the above pretext, a general denunciation of the Hawaiian Government became the principal feature of the evening. Charges were freely made of discrimination against the Japanese, and that the Hawaiian Government is constantly violating its treaty obligations with Japan by allowing Chinese immigration to the islands. The latter charge deserves a moment's investigation. The labor convention between Japan and Hawaii contains not one word concerning Chinese. The convention was made in 1886; its term was for five years; and it is now subject to termination by either party on six months notice. While the convention was under consideration, a period of twelve to eighteen months, Mr. Gibson assured the Japanese Government that if the convention were signed, Chinese immigration should be limited, not stopped. The limit was to keep the Chinese, as near as might be, at the number then in the country, and the estimate was given that 250 each quarter would accomplish this. The ink was hardly dry on Mr. Gibson's paper when a steamer load of Chinese arrived at this port. The Japanese Government called attention to the fact that the number per quarter had been exceeded. To this it was replied that the aggregate number for the year was not exceeded and it could make no difference to the Japanese Government that the quota for several quarters was brought at one time.

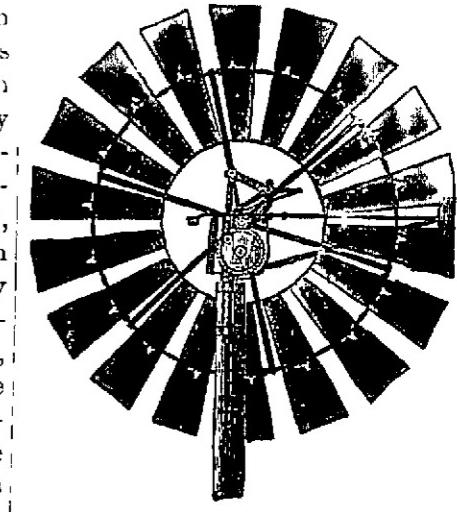
The explanation was apparently satisfactory and there the matter rested, until it was recently dug up by Mr. Fujii. It will be time enough for to talk about "bad faith" when the Chinese population here is brought back to what it was in 1884. There is leeway of some 4000 yet before the Japanese have the least shadow of a reason to point to treaties and attempt to hold up the Hawaiian Government.

But mark you, why is this labor question so interesting to the Japanese merchants and shopkeepers of Honolulu? Why should they undertake to dictate to planters what labor should be employed? And why should they claim that bringing in Portuguese is a violation of their treaty rights? To what does all this lead? We ask again, from whence do they get their inspiration? Herein lies food for thought.

At the exercises to be held at the High School November 1st, a dedicatory hymn composed by Prof. Phillip H. Dodge will be rendered by the school. Mrs. B. F. Dillingham will also read a poem written for the occasion.

THE final consent of Minister Hatch to fill the diplomatic office at Washington, which will soon become vacant in consequence of the return of Minister Castle, will be received with hearty approval

Timely Topics

THE
AERMOTOR
AND
Steel Tower.

To those who are curious to know of the merits and origin

of the Aermotor and how in

the fourth year of its existence

it came to turn out many times

as many wind mills as all

others combined, the following

facts will be of interest. They

commenced in a field in which

there had been no improve-

ment for 25 years, and in which

there seemed no talent or ambi-

tion and none has since been

shown except in the feeble

imitation of their invention.

Before commencing the manu-
facture, exhaustive scientific
investigations and experiments
were made by a skilled
mechanical engineer, in which
over 5500 dynamometric tests
were made on 61 different
forms of wheels, propelled by
artificial and therefore uniform
wind, which settled definitely
many questions relating to the
proper speed of the wheel, the
best form, angle, curvature
and amount of sail surface, the
resistance of air to the rotation,
obstructions before the wheel,
as in the vaneless mill; and many
other more abstruse, though not less
important questions. They insert in the
casting a gun metal box which
is in itself the best bearing
known. This bearing is made
with a large upright tube
which is filled with machinists'
waste saturated with oil. This
arrangement makes the best
and most lasting method of
oiling known. It is the one universally
adopted by railroads and in
trunions for cable roads and
wherever constant and
severe usage make frequent
oiling necessary.

JULIEN D. HAYNE's verbal per-
ambulations on the Hawaiian Re-
public are just what might be ex-
pected. All he omits is his usual
clattering of the missionary tin
pan. Doubtless he left that in
Honolulu to be used in the October
issue of his magazine. The San
Francisco Chronicle sizes up the
gentleman and his remarks in the
following style:

Julien D. Hayne is a type of the
foreign adventurer to whose ill offices
in the American press the Hawaiian
Republic owes great deal of annoy-
ance. Mr. Hayne went to the Islands
two years ago and announced that he
was the author of the "Isle of Cham-
pagne." It did not take long for one of
the Government newspapers to
show that he was mistaken, and when
to this "indignity" was added the
mild restraint which the authorities
of Hawaii put upon the absconding
debtor, Mr. Hayne became a violent
monarchist. In his opinion, a country
that would not let him strut in bor-
rowed literary plumes and incident-
ally jump his board bill was doomed
to the demolition bow-wow. He is
now in Chicago telling the newspapers
that the Hawaiian Republic is bank-
rupt; that the people don't think of
paying taxes, and that Lorrin Thurs-
ton and nearly all the other Repub-
lican leaders are in favor of Kalan-
i for queen. As a matter of fact, Ha-
waiian bonds are selling at par; as
large a proportion of taxes are col-
lected in Hawaii as is the case in any
American State, and Mr. Thurston
has given no sign of any change in
his political opinions. In a word,
there is no more truth in Mr. Hayne's
statements about the Isles of Hawaii
than there was about the "Isles of
Champagne."

Copious illustrated printed
matter showing every conceivable
phase of wind mill con-
struction can be had upon
application at

THE
Hawaiian Hardware
COMPANY, LTD.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank.

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

Rumored That General Warfield Will Lease It

A big portion of the Australia's cargo consisted of goods for the holidays.

C. E. Kempster, son-in-law of W. H. Rickard, returned from the Coast yesterday.

D. B. Smith, the shoe merchant, returned on the Australia from a business trip to the Coast.

Captain Milsaps of the Salvation Army has been made assistant editor of the New York War Cry.

F. Klamp, one of the buyers for H. Hackfeld & Co., returned by the Australia from a six-months' trip to Germany.

Kamaka, the portly native who had charge of the laborers for the Wilder S. S. Co., died at his home yesterday morning.

Hon. W. O. Smith, Dr. J. K. Smith and H. Focke went down to Gay's Ranch by special train Saturday returning yesterday.

Bandmaster Berger returned from his trip to Germany on the Australia yesterday. He reports a fine time and looks in the best of health.

Captain Read, Minister Willis and seven officers of the U. S. S. Olympia paid an official visit to the President yesterday morning.

The Hawaiian National Band left Kansas City for Texas October 5th. After remaining there a fortnight the boys intended to go back to Chicago and from there proceed to New York.

The Bennington will leave for Hilo, Hawaii, on or about October 29th, to be away about a fortnight. It is probable that Minister Willis will be the guest of the captain and officers on the trip.

Mrs. D. P. Birnie is the organizer of a new literary club consisting of eight couples. The members will meet at Mrs. Birnie's residence twice each month. The first meeting was held last evening.

George B. Greig, "king of Fanning Island," is in San Francisco to meet Sir Audley Coote on cable matters. He will probably stop here on his voyage home. Mr. Greig is well known to Honolulu people.

The Board of Health settled claims to the amount of \$3452 yesterday for damage to property destroyed during cholera epidemic. There are a few more in which there are differences, but which will be settled and paid this week.

Willie Keough, a member of the Hawaiian Band, received the sad intelligence of the death of his father in San Francisco on September 24th. Mr. Keogh visited his son here about eighteen months ago.

It is understood that Dr. Castle, a well-known physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, who some time ago applied for a position under the Board of Health here, will be offered the management of the Kalihi Experimental Leper Station.

M. Louisson and wife, parents of the late Samuel Louisson, who was buried on Sunday last, arrived by the Australia yesterday. Their son Abe went on the pilot boat to meet them and communicate the sad intelligence regarding his brother.

A correspondent from Kahakuloa writes that a native man went crazy there recently on account of the prophecy of dire calamity to the islands by the would-be prophet Lukela, against whom many too sanguine natives now have a special grudge.

D. Howard Hitchcock left for Hilo by the Kinua yesterday afternoon. His mother is very ill, necessitating his immediate return. Mr. Hitchcock was just getting settled down to his work in the city. Being called away at such a time is particularly unfortunate.

The Waianae Racing Association will hold a meeting some time during the week. The cholera epidemic interfered materially with the arrangements for the Christmas meet, but the men at the head of affairs are trying their best to have races in the near future. What the result will be decided at a meeting to be held shortly.

The many friends of A. L. C. Atkinson will be glad to learn of his success in passing examinations for entrance to the law department at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. In his section there were thirty candidates for admission. Out of this number seven passed in all subjects. Mr. Atkinson was among the worthy ones. The remaining twenty-three were conditioned.

Fine Furniture.

Hopp & Co. call attention in another column to various styles of furniture sold by them. The idea

of letting people know the exact cost of furniture sufficient for a four-room cottage is a new one here, and one that will be appreciated by intending purchasers.

Alfred Carter as Judge.

If petitions count for anything Alfred W. Carter will be appointed to succeed Judge Cooper on the bench of the Circuit Court. A document to this effect has been circulated of late and has received the signatures of nearly all the members of the Honolulu Bar Association. It is considered doubtful whether Mr. Carter will accept the position if tendered him, as the departure of Minister Smith to New Zealand will require Mr. Carter to give himself up to the duties of the Attorney General's office.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Matters of Interest Discussed Yesterday.

A session of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The purchase of the Kaimiloa as a fumigating barge, for which the Board of Health made an offer of \$2000, was brought up. No report by the committee was forthcoming.

Health Agent Reynolds was authorized to purchase three mules for garbage service.

On motion of T. F. Lansing all restriction on travel on the island of Oahu was rescinded.

With respect to passengers of all kinds going to the other islands, it was decided that they should be allowed to go after thorough fumigation.

Dr. Day moved that all restrictions on goods shipped from licensed houses, excepting second-hand furniture and clothing, be removed. Carried.

J. T. Waterhouse moved to ask Dr. Armitage for his resignation and to tell him at the end of November his services will no longer be required by the Board. Carried.

Dr. Armitage's place will be offered to Dr. Raymond.

J. T. Waterhouse, an old member of the Board of Health, was chosen president in place of W. O. Smith, resigned, for several weeks for the purpose of taking a vacation in New Zealand.

The sum of \$600 was voted for the destroyed taro land at Kalih.

Nuuanu Stream.

The Government has decided to adopt the last plan suggested for the course of Nuuanu stream. This

is the one about five hundred feet west of the present bed of the stream. It will pass through property of Mrs. C. A. Brown and the Saint Louis College. Mrs. Brown

asked \$3000 for the lot owned by her, but it is believed it may be bought for less. The college management has consented to accept another piece of property in lieu of the piece taken by the Government.

When this new bed is dug the old stream will be filled in.

It is the intention to straighten and extend Beretania street at the same time the work on the stream is done.

Bridge at Waiohoni.

Superintendent Rowell is engaged in completing arrangements for building a bridge across the gulch at Waiohoni in the district of Hana, on Maui. This is on the land owned by the Reciprocity Sugar Company and will be a great convenience to the people engaged there.

The plantation company made a proposition to build the bridge, the Government to pay interest on the money at ten per cent. Minister King decided that the work could be done more reasonably here and it will proceed at once. The abutments will be built by the plantation company.

Our Hawaiian Nightingale.

The following is from the Sydney Morning Herald of September 28th: "Miss Annis Montagu is arranging to give up her home in Sydney and settle in Honolulu, where she has many relatives, and where her husband (Mr. Charles Turner) is buried. Writing in reference to this contemplated change, Mr. John Plummer urges that some of the many thousands whom this favorite singer has delighted in past years should join in giving a farewell concert in her honor. Mr. Plummer thinks there would be no difficulty in organizing a testimonial concert; and Miss Montagu's many claims to popularity certainly justify such an impression."

Olympia to Leave.

An orderly from the Olympia called on the President yesterday afternoon with a notification that the cruiser would leave the harbor this afternoon. It is probable the President will return Captain Read's call this morning.

A MURDERED QUEEN.

Korea in the Hands of a Dictator.

THE KING FORCED TO ABDICATE.

Japanese Rioters Attack the Palace at Seoul—The Tai Won Kun Is Supreme Warships Land Marines—Lan Chou Has Been Reported Captured, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—John A. Cockerill cables from Seoul as follows: A message was sent to the Herald on the 10th inst., giving details of the murder of the Queen of Korea and the outbreak of a revolution in that country, but it was interdicted at Tokio. The officials now apologize for its non-transmission.

The plot to kill the Queen was made by Korean friends of the Tai-Won-Kun and irresponsible Japanese Soshi.

The Japanese troops were at the palace gates when the butchery took place. The Tai-Won-Kun was also brought to the palace shortly after the assault.

There is nothing to show that the Japanese Minister had any knowledge of the plot. The King is now a prisoner and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted of pro-Japanese elements.

The Queen's officials have fled or are in hiding. Appeals have been issued to Koreans to rise and expel the Japanese. Marine guards from the United States cruiser Yorktown are protecting the legation. A Japanese Soshi has been arrested for the murder of the Queen.

Following is the dispatch referred to by Colonel Cockerill as intercepted by the authorities and which the European edition of the Herald will print tomorrow. The palace was broken into on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock by a body of Korean troops and a band of Japanese Soshi in civilian dress. The Colonel in command of the troops, on refusing to enter the palace, was killed, and a number of palace guards were slain. The Japanese entered the Queen's room and killed the Queen, the minister of the household and three women. The bodies were taken outside and burned.

Japanese troops were at the palace but took no part in the proceedings.

The Tai-Won-Kun, the King's father, reached the palace soon after the assault and assumed authority.

He is now dictator, and is known to have been in the plot. The pro-

Japanese party are in control. Many of the Queen's party have been arrested and many more have fled. It is believed that the Queen Dowager was killed last night and that the King will be forced to abdicate.

Guards from the United States warship Yorktown and Russian cruisers have been ordered up. Great execu-

tion prevails. It is thought that the butchery will hasten action on the part of Russia.

The World's Tokio correspondent cables as follows: Persons wearing Japanese dresses and carrying Japanese swords were among the rioters who lately attacked the royal palace in Seoul, Korea. At first it was supposed they were Koreans disguised as Japanese, but now it is suspected they were Japanese Soshi, apparently hired ruffians. The Japanese Government has ordered an exhaustive inquiry.

The chief prosecutor (prosecutor) of the court at Yokohama has been sent to Korea to direct the investigation.

The Queen, it is believed, is dead. The Tai-Won-Kun is supreme. He has forced the King to issue a decree degrading his consort to the level of a concubine and outlawing her family.

The foreign legations at Seoul are guarded by marines from the foreign warships at Chemulpo. All is quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says that Her Majesty's cruiser Edgar has suddenly been ordered to Chemulpo, where she will land a force of marines.

It is reported from Peking that some of the Mohammedan rebels in the province of Kansu have captured the city of Lan Chu, the capital of the province.

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A communication from Chicago states that W. H. Johnson, proprietor of the Palace candy and stationery store, who was taken to Muscatine, Ia., his former home, by Sheriff Wylie of that place on the charge of embezzlement, has been sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary.

NOTICE

TO—

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct

or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.



MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT.

Miss Vanderbilt, who is to marry the Duke of Marlborough and become the only American duchess in 18 years, is one of the claimants to about \$80,000,000. Her duchy will be \$100,000 a year. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, were recently divorced.

SHOPPING BY POST

It is a well-known fact that people's clothes wear out in the country as fast if not faster than in Honolulu. Now there is no need for making a trip to the Capital to renew your stock of wearing apparel.

L. B. KERR, QUEEN ST., HONOLULU,

Has Started A

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT

and will be pleased to send on request, samples and prices of his celebrated West of England Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Ginghams, India Linens, Dimities and Prints; also Sheetings, Pillowcasing, etc. A single yard at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, P. O. BOX 306, Honolulu, H. I.

BY AUTHORITY. We Want To Talk

About your money matters. None of our business, perhaps; but selling fine

FURNITURE

is and a little reciprocity of feeling between the two will hurt neither of us.

PRICES THAT TALK LOUD.

Parlor Furnished

Complete for \$26.00

Consisting of Polished quartered Oak Table, 24x24; Three Carved Oak Chairs, Two Rockers to match, Plush Trimmed Lounge.

Bedroom Furnished

Complete for \$35.00

Antique Finished consisting of Bed, Hard Wood, Bureau, Bevel Mirror, Wash Stand, Table, Two Chairs, Rocking Chair, Woven Wire and Top Mattress

Diningroom Furnished

Complete for \$44.57

Consisting of Side Board, Oak with Plush Lined Drawers and Bevel Glass, 8-Foot Table, Six Solid Oak Chairs.

Sittingroom Furnished

For \$20.25

Consisting of Highly Polished Table, Oak Arm Rocker, Hard Wood Rocker, Chairs.

The above figures show that we can furnish in good style and finish a 4-Room Cottage for \$126.00.

You must admit you always thought it would cost more, and yet hundreds of just such bargains are to be had every day in our store. If you doubt it, call and see for yourself.

Look for changes next week.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHLEHEM STS.

At MEMBER, we have the largest repair shop and the most skilled workmen in Honolulu.

— NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE —

TABLE TALKS OVER THE TEA CUPS.

Interesting and Instructive Items
for the Household.

SOMETHING FOR THE NEW WOMAN.

Not the Woman of Bloomers and Cigars
ettes She is Intelligent and Full
of Good Sense Points for a House
wife That Will Often Find a Use.

Yes, here are the new tea-cups, and
they will be set out every Saturday.
You will come often and stay for a
few moments, won't you, and we can
have chat while you and I are sipping
our island-grown tea. Do you
know what a fine aroma our Hawaiian
tea has? We will have it here, but
we can have other kinds too. There
are so many subjects I shall be glad to
touch on, if only for a moment, and it
is an inspiration to brush up against
ideas that are original with the one
who ventilates them. Do imprison
your new ideas and hold them fast till
you can come and let them try their
wings here first.

Our informal tea will be a capital
time to talk about our homes and our
servants, if we like, our babies and
our ambitions, our reading and our
thinking. We are interested in fol-
lowing the trend of what women are
thinking and accomplishing the world
over in this end of the century. So,
of course, we must talk of the new
woman. Don't you think that you
and I are just a little more interested
in what women are now attempting
than in what men are gloriously
working out—men who have been
a-doing for centuries?

I confess to a feeling that woman's
work should take its place according
to merit, not sex. I shall be heartily
glad when, especially as workers,
women shall cease to be new, and
when the work, no longer the worker,
shall be considered. To me the
Woman's Building in the beautiful
White City was a painful reminder of
our newness. But we are new. We
cannot help it. Now is a transition
period, a stage of growth in which we
are self-conscious, occupied in many
hitherto untried ways, and therefore
awkward. We make many blunders.
We are taking ourselves a bit too seriously,
blunders and all. Men do not
understand us, we do not understand
ourselves, and certainly we do not understand
men. But education will be
our balance-wheel, and experience
our safety valve. Peasants and prudes,
blue-stockings and amazons may be
the outsiders of the forces of rational,
well-equipped women to follow, but
they will not be the rank and file.

The higher education, which is to
bring the real new woman, and which
women are demanding, is to
cultivate thinking. When reason
is our basis of action and not
impulse or convention or habit, where
the training is adequate for life's
needs, and knowledge is wide and accurate,
the higher life of mankind will come. Women will then make a
just estimate of life, will take life as it is,
and without being hampered by
ignorance and false pride, will, with
man's help, find practical solutions to
life's problems.

My definition of the new woman
then, is the strong woman, educated
so as to be equal to every relation in
her life.

Nor yet do we know what the best
possible wife is, and the best mother
and the best sister, for we have seen
only a few, and they were widely
scattered. We have no conception of
what life would be with a city or a
State or a country made up of women
at their best. And so over the tea
cups we will discuss the new woman.
We will venture to say what we
think, and think as freely as in our
lives. We will talk of women and the
far-reaching interests of women. Of
course our talks will include men
whom the new women wish not to
supplant, but to accompany shoulder
to shoulder in the march of progress.
Women, and men, too, are slowly
coming to realize that men and
women have each their work to do,
and that it is done best when men and
women are in harmony with each
other and with their surroundings.

SYBIL.

The American Profile vs. the Greek.

In these days of the Gibson girls
and Wenzel's women, the American
type is much held before us. In Mr.
Gibson's philosophy the American
types are models for heroines of every
nationality. Considering the great
variety of types this is not so much
poverty of resource as audacity of the
part of the artist. Judgment of
beauty by the profile—the simplest
rule—is regarded from an artist's
standpoint as one of the severest tests,
says an exchange. Some women are
very handsome in profile and absolutely
plain in full face. The success
of the profile depends upon the length
of the features and the construction of
the back of the head, while the full
face depends mainly upon the width
of the face in proportion to its length,
the line of the brows and the proportions
of the mouth. It is undeniable
that the American profile is not of
classical beauty, and it cannot generally
compare with that found in the
Latin races. The nose is apt to be
either too retroussé or too long. Still,
despite this peculiarity, we have here
more variety of type and more originality
than are to be found anywhere else in the world.

To an artist, the finest of all profiles
is the Greek. The celebrated Psyche
in the museum at Naples is one of the
most perfect examples existing of
Greek art. In some respects it is super-
ior to the Venus de Milo or de
Medici; it has more dignity and its
chief characteristic is the continuation
of one direct line from the forehead
down the nose without variation
of the angle. The accent at the

During the absence of Attorney General W. O. Smith, Minister Hatch will act as President of the Board of Health.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

end of the nose is not a curve, but two
planes that more nearly approximate
angles. The curve would be indicative
of the Oriental race, which is not
as highly bred as the Greek. In Greek
sculpture the mouth is little open.
The best examples invariably indicate
the lips as a rule, and the eye is rather
deep set. I mention these points in
evidently, as furnishing a hint how
to judge profile by the highest artistic
standard known to exist.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1895.

JOHN EMMELUTH VS. JOHN COOK.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J., and
Circuit Judge WHITING, in place
of Bickerton, J., absent from ill-
ness.

A pledgor of a benefit certificate, of the
nature of a life insurance policy, in the
absence of an agreement to the contrary,
impliedly undertakes to keep the
certificate alive so long as it remains as
security, and if be fails to pay the
assessments as they become due the
pledgee may do so and recover the
amounts so paid from the pledgor in
assumption, even though the payments
were made by the pledgee after a repudiation
of responsibility by the pledgor.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

In January, 1892, the defendant,
being unable to meet the assessments
payable upon the benefit certificates
of himself and his wife as companions
of the American Legion of Honor,
delivered the certificates to the plaintiff
as security for advances to be
made by the plaintiff to pay such
assessments, the advances to bear interest
at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.
This action of assumption is brought
to recover the advances so
made from February 1, 1892, to January
3, 1895, amounting to \$1014.00
and \$142.11 interest.

The defendant claimed that he was not
personally liable, that he did not
promise to reimburse the plaintiff,
but that the latter was to pay the
assessments, if at all, solely on his
own responsibility, and look for reimbursement
only to the money payable
on the certificates upon the death
of the defendant or his wife respectively,
the certificates being somewhat
of the nature of life insurance policies.
He also claimed that, whatever may
have been the agreement prior to September,
1894, he was in no way liable
for payments made thereafter, as he
had at that time repudiated all responsibility
in the matter.

The jury, however, in finding for
the plaintiff for the full amount of the
claim, must have found, in view of
the evidence and the instructions of
the Court, that all assessments paid
by the plaintiff up to September, 1894,
were paid by him at the request of the
defendant and upon the promise of the
defendant to reimburse him as soon as
he, the defendant, should be able to do so; that the defendant was able to do so; that the defendant was able to do so, by having become entitled to a
legacy of several times the amount of the
claim; and that the certificates were held by the plaintiff as security
for the repayment of the advances.

The only question to be considered
on the exceptions is whether the jury
were correctly charged in substance
that upon these facts the law would
imply a promise on the part of the
defendant to repay assessments ad-
vanced even after notice to discon-
tinue them, if it were necessary for
the plaintiff to pay them in order to pre-serve his security for the prior pay-
ments.

It is well settled that where one is
obliged to pay for his own protection
what it is the duty of another to pay,
the law implies both a request or payment
and a promise to reimburse. It must
be taken as a fact in this case that the
plaintiff was obliged to make the sub-
sequent payments in order to preserve
his security for the prior payments,
for the certificates would become void
if the assessments were not paid. Was
it, however, the duty of the defendant to
keep the certificate or policy alive
until he had paid to the plaintiff the
amount of the debt for which the cer-
tificate was pledged as security? This
question is not without difficulty, but
it seems to us upon general principles
that, in the absence of an agreement
to the contrary, when one pledges a
security of this nature, he impliedly
undertakes to keep it alive for the
benefit of the pledgee so long as it re-
mains as security for his debt, and
that therefore, upon his default, the
pledgee is entitled to do what he, the
pledgor, should have done and to look
to him for reimbursement.

This little camera can be carried in the pocket. Nothing is left undone to make it
a perfect little gem of a camera. Can be used as a snap shot or time exposure. So
simple that a boy or a girl can use it. Twenty-five perfect exposures one loading.
Every KOMBI guaranteed.

Both of these Cameras can be loaded or film changed in daylight. We have on
exhibition an assortment of pictures taken with these cameras which are perfect in
every detail.



ABSENT-MINDED.

"I really can't find where I have put my spectacles."
"Why, they're on your nose."
"Are they? But where, by the way, have I put my nose?"—Judy.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

DUE NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready
to furnish all kinds of

Artificial =: Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia.
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

GIVE US ANOTHER SHOT AT YOU . . .

. . . WITH A . . .

"KOMBI" and Pocket Kodak.

POCKET KODAK \$5.50.

Loaded for Twelve Pictures.

Makes pictures large enough to be good for contact printing and good enough to
enlarge to any reasonable size. "One button does it. You press it." Weighs only
five ounces. HERE! ANOTHER!

Kombi! Kombi! Kombi!

Loaded for Twenty-five Pictures.

This little camera can be carried in the pocket. Nothing is left undone to make it
a perfect little gem of a camera. Can be used as a snap shot or time exposure. So
simple that a boy or a girl can use it. Twenty-five perfect exposures one loading.
Every KOMBI guaranteed.

Both of these Cameras can be loaded or film changed in daylight. We have on
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every detail.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Company of New York

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.

Assets December 31, 1894, \$204,638,783.90

A Good Record the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Cote-man Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its Juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a.m. till 10 p.m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ld.

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF Hartford.

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbolic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

PROPHET LUKELA'S FATE

He Prophesied Dire Calamity
and Missed His Guess.

SATELITES ASK FOR HIS ARREST

Maui Notes of Interest—"Chips" Was
Not Clubbed by the Police--Coconut
Island Visitors Are Happy.
Coroner's Jury on Murder Case.

MAUI, Oct. 17.—A Wailuku native, an ex-missionary to the South Sea, by the name of Lukela, has been posing a long time as a prophet. His mode of procedure was to promenade up and down Market street every Saturday and harangue the people, frequently quoting scripture. He wore a sort poncho with red and white stripes, and a half-moon was conspicuous on his breast. Previous to the cholera outbreak he was laughed at—considered a harmless crank—but having sometime before the epidemic made some statements about a plague or sickness that would carry off many of the native people, the Hawaiians of Wailuku immediately accepted him as a true prophet. He was an ardent royalist, and undoubtedly foretold the restoration of the queen, but when any Government official was near it was the end of the world that was interesting him and his followers. This dire catastrophe (either the end of the world or the restoration of monarchy) was to take place on the 7th of October, according to Lukela, and he was to appear garbed in pure white raiment on the day in question. As that event failed to take place his satellites have all deserted him and say that he should be arrested as a common nuisance.

During Thursday, Oct. 3d, "Chips," a native boy who assisted Pilot Bob English, died at Kahului. A rumor that gained much credence was that three of the Maui police were unable to arrest him, so they clubbed him, thereby breaking both arms, several ribs, etc. This is utterly false. The police had made no attempt to arrest him.

Miss Coan gave a short account of the gathering of teachers September 2d in Honolulu to form an association and to plan for a summer school. Questions were asked, especially as to the nature of the work. Mr. Smith read a letter from Miss Beckwith about the methods of drawing to be used in the Honolulu schools.

The program work followed:

- Kindergarten Class—Miss Guild.
- "Hints on Teaching" (a paper)—Bro. Henry.
- Singing.
- Object Lesson—"The Cow"—Miss Brown.
- Intermission.
- Phonics—Mr. W. Ray.
- Dictation—Paper from Mrs. Alexander, of Kauai.
- Class—Mr. Cyril Smith.
- "Science in Schools"—Prof. Lyons' Question box.

Miss Guild conducted some pretty exercises with her little ones. Bro. Henry's paper was read to the meeting. The gentleman who sent the paper disclaimed originality. It then must be called an excellent arrangement of many excellent points, concisely put. It secured undivided attention and much praise. The singing was not class work—it was an agreeable entertainment, however. It was followed by Miss Brown's object lesson. Some of her class came over three miles. They did not absolutely bring the cow into the room, but they brought a good mental picture of the object, and described also the articles produced by or from the cow.

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It cost Maui people who were in the Cocoanut Island quarantine \$10 each. They report a good time in spite of dampness. O. Abbott, of Lahainaluna, wrote in verse a humorous account of the proceedings in quarantine.

The corner's jury, which was to have met on the 7th instant to investigate the death of the Hawaiian woman at Kamaoe, Kula, has adjourned until news comes from Honolulu.

The cholera seems to have caused a small attendance of pupils both at Lahainaluna and Maunaolu seminaries.

Dr. R. I. Moore departed for Kona by the Hall of the 15th.

One of the chief functions of the Mormon church at Pelehuiki, Kula, is a luau. The congregation held one last Saturday.

Worcester, the buyer for Kahului store, came down by the Kahului.

Spreckelsville plantation started up for a little temporary grinding on Tuesday, the 15th. They are getting sugar ready for the Kahului. Paia and Hamakuapoko are drying off sugar for the schooner Volante, now in port.

Paia Plantation has recently taken out a merchandise license, and has a quantity of hay, grain, etc., on hand, the recent cargo of the schooner Volante, now in port.

P. McLane, of Kipahulu, visited Makawao and Wailuku last week.

The steamer Kahului arrived in port Saturday, the 12th. 9½ days from San Francisco. The schooner Volante arrived the same day with a large cargo of general merchandise for the Haiku Sugar Company.

Weather—Warm and still.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Yesterday—Future Course of the Association.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Relief Society was held at the home of Mrs. S. C. Allen yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The total expenses for the week ending October 12th were found to be \$1103.01, and the balance in the bank \$4009.01.

Several destitute families have made application to the president of the society for assistance and received from her articles of clothing.

Apropos of this it was decided that a committee of inspection, to be made up of all the members of the society, be appointed to inquire

into such cases of destitution as are brought to the notice of the organization. The mode of procedure in such cases will be as follows: The lady to whom a case is reported will immediately communicate with the president regarding the facts, and the two, with the president as chairman, will constitute a committee to deal with the case according to their discretion. This will obviate in a very satisfactory manner the necessity of holding frequent meetings.

It was further decided to hold regular meetings at 10 a.m. on the third Thursday of every month.

Mrs. Beckley reported a case of extreme destitution in Panoa. She was requested to make thorough investigation into the case and report to the president, according to the decision of the society regarding committee on inspection.

In the case of each application for supplies it will be ascertained what articles of food will be best suited to the respective applicants.

During the week ending October 12th there were 21,244 people who received supplies from the organization.

HILO TEACHERS' UNION.

Good Attendance and Profitable October Meeting.

Object Lessons in Class Work—Interesting Paper from Prof. Lyons' Pen-Question Box Answers.

HILO (Hawaii), Oct. 16.—The Hilo Teachers' Union met in the Union school building on October 4th. There were twenty-four members and five guests present. The election of officers resulted as follows: Miss Deyo, president; W. Ray, vice-president; Miss Coan, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Coan gave a short account of the gathering of teachers September 2d in Honolulu to form an association and to plan for a summer school. Questions were asked, especially as to the nature of the work. Mr. Smith read a letter from Miss Beckwith about the methods of drawing to be used in the Honolulu schools.

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During Thursday, Oct. 3d, "Chips," a native boy who assisted Pilot Bob English, died at Kahului. A rumor that gained much credence was that three of the Maui police were unable to arrest him, so they clubbed him, thereby breaking both arms, several ribs, etc. This is utterly false. The police had made no attempt to arrest him.

It cost Maui people who were in the Cocoanut Island quarantine \$10 each. They report a good time in spite of dampness. O. Abbott, of Lahainaluna, wrote in verse a humorous account of the proceedings in quarantine.

The corner's jury, which was to have met on the 7th instant to investigate the death of the Hawaiian woman at Kamaoe, Kula, has adjourned until news comes from Honolulu.

The cholera seems to have caused a small attendance of pupils both at Lahainaluna and Maunaolu seminaries.

Dr. R. I. Moore departed for Kona by the Hall of the 15th.

One of the chief functions of the Mormon church at Pelehuiki, Kula, is a luau. The congregation held one last Saturday.

Worcester, the buyer for Kahului store, came down by the Kahului.

Spreckelsville plantation started up for a little temporary grinding on Tuesday, the 15th. They are getting sugar ready for the Kahului. Paia and Hamakuapoko are drying off sugar for the schooner Volante, now in port.

Paia Plantation has recently taken out a merchandise license, and has a quantity of hay, grain, etc., on hand, the recent cargo of the schooner Volante, now in port.

P. McLane, of Kipahulu, visited Makawao and Wailuku last week.

The steamer Kahului arrived in port Saturday, the 12th. 9½ days from San Francisco. The schooner Volante arrived the same day with a large cargo of general merchandise for the Haiku Sugar Company.

Weather—Warm and still.

IRRIGATION FOR OAHU.

Many Waste Lands That May Be Developed.

MR. KLUEGEL'S PRACTICAL HINTS.

Conditions That Must Be Dealt With Water Obtained by Pumping—Rice and Sugar Lands Awaiting Cultivation—Large Field for Extension.

A large area of fertile land on the island of Oahu is uncultivated and almost unproductive. Much of this land is beyond the practical reach of extensive irrigation, but is well adapted to the growth of fiber plants, canage and other products, and a small part of it is excellent coffee land.

There remain extensive tracts of land in various localities which have hitherto been only grazing land, and that not of the best, while a large amount of water is flowing to the sea either on or under the surface of the ground. In general, the conditions are the same here as existed elsewhere before the inception of every project for irrigation. There are difficulties to be overcome, and so there have been in other cases, and the question, as usual, is, how shall the land be supplied with water for irrigation, and will it pay?

The total annual rainfall on the whole island is abundant, but its irregular distribution as to time and locality causes difficulty in its use for irrigation.

There are few if any, favorable sites for large storage reservoirs, such as would have large capacity with comparatively small dams, and where bottom and sides would be impervious to water. The supplies from streams and springs, where located above any irrigable land, are, with some exceptions in Koolau, already used, at least to the extent of the minimum daily flow, or the amount which can be depended upon at all times. There is only a small area of land now remaining in the artesian belt below the elevations at which wells flow.

The method of developing a water supply by tunneling and intercepting the flow beneath the surface has been quite successful in Southern California and elsewhere.

The location and plan are generally determined by surface indications, unless directed by "water-witching," or by a more recent scientific instrument, so-called, by an ingenious Californian.

With some notable exceptions, this island is not a favorable field for this plan of water development.

The abundant rainfall in the Koolau mountains which goes to make the remarkably large supply of underground water, seems to descend much below the general surface. The deep gulches on the leeward side of the island from Honolulu to Kahuku show no trace of it.

It therefore appears that the extension of irrigation on Oahu is mostly dependent upon pumping the water from the supply which is very abundant, and which is the only unfailing source for the remaining available land. This method can be supplemented by the occasional and irregular surface flow from the mountain region where this can be obtained at a reasonable cost.

There are several thousand acres of land at a low elevation suitable for rice upon which water can be pumped with remunerative results.

Last came quotation mark and possessive mark sentences. Dictation work is always an interesting subject.

Miss Lyman read Professor Lyons' paper on Science in Schools, which was so attractive and persuasive that one felt drawn to start off at once with the author on one of his charming tramps to return laden with flower, fern, fruit, rock and shell for pupils' work and collections.

A striking remark in the paper was that the education of young peoples is of little value unless it gives them something to think about. The work that he proposes furnishes food for thought, and thought that will lead to profitable talk.

The first question in the box was, What is the multiplier in the expression 3×2^9 ? Answer: Read it, 3 multiplied by 29, or 29 times 3, as you please, 29 in either case being the multiplier. Some teachers prefer to use the word times, not the sign of multiplication. What is a verse? reminds one of teachers' examinations.

The expected answer was familiar enough, i.e., One line of poetry. Webster says that the common use of the word for a group of lines is "objectionable."

"The Letter" was read by Miss Weight from a magazine. It was the pathetic tale of the city teacher where educational funds have run low. She, the assistant, in company with all other hard-worked assistants, is to have her salary reduced on account of hard times. She, who must be respectfully dressed on the street every day, who tries by snatches to take some lessons to improve herself and finds herself at once out of funds, who can't afford money for a magazine, nor find time to read a newspaper. It is this sort of person who is to be cut down, while the principals who can best afford the reduction are let alone in their luxuries, one of which is to spend their time in roaming about their school buildings during school hours, instead of devoting themselves to work in their own class rooms, and another of which is to leave to read the newspaper at home evenings. The letter was bright and amusing, and with the question discussions, closed the day's program.

C. H. KLUEGEL,
Honolulu, Oct. 18, 1895.

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Tides Sun and Moon													
Day	October	High			Low			Sun			Moon		
		11 a.m.	1 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	11 p.m.	1 a.m.	4 a.m.	7 a.m.	10 a.m.	1 p.m.	4 p.m.	7 p.m.
Mon	22	5.55	6.22	5.59	2.45	5.55	6.31	8.33	9.30	10.27	11.02	11.50	12.37
Tues	23	6.45	6.8	11.24	2.45	5.88	5.92	9.30	9.33	10.27	11.02	11.50	12.37
Wed	24	7.15	8	11.24	4.15	5.59	5.88	9.30	9.33	10.27	11.02	11.50	12.37
Thurs	25	8.33	10	0.20	5.59	5.59	5.29	11.23	11.23	11.23	11.23	11.23	11.23
Frid	26	9.39	11.31	5.49	1.37	6	6	0	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Sat	27	10.10	9.56	6.12	3.21	6	0	5.27	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Sun	28	27.11	25	0.18	0.85	4.54	6	1	5.27	1	1	1	1

At quarter of the moon on the 25th at 10 a.m.

ASTEROLOGICAL RECORD.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
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